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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis

Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for 2012 for the Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis and the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan.

The estimated requirements for 2012 for the Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis amount to $7,488,000 net ($7,932,200 gross).

The estimated requirements for 2012 for the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan amount to $1,283,200 net ($1,386,400 gross).

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I. Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis

($7,488,000)

Background, mandate and objective

1. Peaceful demonstrations calling for greater freedoms and democratic reforms started in March 2011 in some cities in the Syrian Arab Republic and rapidly grew into a large-scale, anti-Government protest movement across many parts of the country. Further escalation of the violence took place as some of the opposition groups resorted to armed action. There have also been terrorist attacks, most recently in Damascus on 17 March 2012 and in Aleppo on 18 March 2012, for which a known terrorist group claimed responsibility.

2. The Security Council issued a presidential statement on 3 August 2011 (S/PRST/2011/16) condemning widespread human rights violations and the use of force against civilians. The Council called for an immediate end to all violence, urged all sides to act with the utmost restraint and refrain from reprisals, including attacks against State institutions, and noted the slow pace of the reforms announced by the Government. The Human Rights Council has adopted a number of resolutions strongly condemning the continued widespread and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The General Assembly joined in condemnation of the human rights violations in its resolution 66/176.

3. Regional and international stakeholders have continued to search for a peaceful resolution to the crisis. The League of Arab States has actively considered the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic since its ministerial extraordinary meeting on 27 August 2011. On 2 November 2011, the League adopted a Plan of Action calling for a cessation of violence and the withdrawal of the military and tanks from cities, as well as the release of political prisoners. On 16 November 2011, the League decided to deploy an observer mission to the Syrian Arab Republic to oversee the implementation of the Plan. The mission was deployed on 27 December 2011. In its resolution 66/176, the General Assembly called on the Secretary-General to provide support, if requested, to the League of Arab States observer mission.

4. On 22 January 2012, the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States adopted a new resolution demanding that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic implement its plan of action of 2 November 2011 and calling for a dialogue under its auspices between the Syrian authorities and the Syrian opposition groups. The resolution also called for a government of national unity to prepare elections for a constituent assembly. It tasked the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to appoint a special envoy to follow the political process. It also requested the Chair of the Arab Ministerial Committee on the Situation in Syria and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to brief the Security Council in support of the League's Plan of Action, which they did on 31 January 2012.

5. On 12 February 2012, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the League of Arab States adopted a new resolution reiterating their calls on the Syrian authorities to end the violence and implement the League's previous decisions. They ended the mandate of the League of Arab States observer mission, which had been suspended since 28 January 2012 because of heightened concerns for the safety of the observers. They called on the Security Council to take action.

6. On 16 February 2012, the General Assembly adopted resolution 66/253, which endorsed the League's Plan of Action of 2 November 2011 and its decisions of 22 January and 12 February 2012. The resolution called for an inclusive Syrian-led political process, conducted in an environment free from violence, fear, intimidation and extremism and aimed at effectively addressing the legitimate aspirations and concerns of the Syrian people, without prejudging the outcome. The Assembly also called for safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance. In that regard, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General and all relevant United Nations bodies to support the efforts of the League of Arab States, both through good offices aimed at promoting a peaceful solution to the Syrian crisis, including through the appointment of a Special Envoy, and through technical and material assistance, in consultation with the League.

7. In that context, on 23 February, based on General Assembly resolution 66/253, the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the League of Arab States announced the appointment of Kofi Annan as the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis. Further to an oral presentation by the Secretariat if the United Nations to the General Assembly on 16 February, before the adoption of resolution 66/253, the Office of the Joint Special Envoy is currently being established in Geneva to support the efforts of the Envoy.

8. The objectives of the Joint Special Envoy include:

(a) Provision of good offices aimed at bringing an end to all violence and human rights violations, and promoting a peaceful solution to the Syrian crisis, in support of the efforts of the League of Arab States. The Joint Special Envoy will consult broadly and engage with all stakeholders, including neighbouring States and other relevant countries. He will engage the Syrian authorities, Syrian opposition groups and other key civil society organizations. In consultation with the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, he will advise the two Secretaries-General on options for a plan of action aimed at helping to end the violence and launching an inclusive Syrian-led political process, without prejudging its outcome but aimed at facilitating a transition to a democratic, plural political system in which citizens are equal regardless of their affiliations or ethnicities or beliefs. He will stand ready, if requested, to undertake mediation and other special assignments;

(b) Working with all relevant United Nations entities and the League of Arab States to end the violence and promote a political solution;

(c) Undertaking broad consultations on the immediate political, socio-economic and security situation, as well as on the humanitarian and wider dimensions of the crisis. As appropriate, the Joint Special Envoy will also support efforts led by the Emergency Relief Coordinator aimed at securing safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance to be delivered to persons in need. The Joint Special Envoy will also address human rights issues, as required. He will liaise as appropriate with the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator in the Syrian Arab Republic and the country team, and provide political guidance to them, while drawing on their analysis;

(d) As appropriate, briefing the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations bodies, as well as the Ministerial Council and the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of the League of Arab States.

9. On 21 March 2012, the Security Council issued a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/6) expressing full support for the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy to bring an immediate end to all violence and human rights violations, secure humanitarian access and facilitate a Syrian-led political transition to a democratic, plural political system in which citizens are equal regardless of their affiliations or ethnicities or beliefs, including through commencing a comprehensive political dialogue between the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the whole spectrum of the Syrian opposition. The presidential statement expressed full support for the initial six-point proposal submitted by the Envoy to the Syrian authorities on 11 March 2012, and called upon the Government and opposition to work in good faith with the Envoy towards a peaceful settlement of the crisis and to implement the initial six-point proposal. The Security Council also requested the Envoy to provide regular updates on his progress.

Cooperation with other entities

10. The primary task of the Joint Special Envoy is the provision of the good offices of the Secretary-General in the search of a solution to the Syrian crisis. While his office is dealing primarily with political issues, the Envoy will draw upon necessary expertise from across the United Nations system. In this regard, the Department of Political Affairs and United Nations Development Programme are co-chairing an inter-agency task force that aims to bring all relevant United Nations entities under one umbrella in support of resolving the crisis. In addition, administrative support and office premises for the Office of the Envoy are provided by the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Performance information

11. The Joint Special Envoy was appointed on 23 February 2012 and his key staff was recruited in March 2012. The Department of Political Affairs has assigned two officers to provide immediate support to the Joint Special Envoy. In March 2012, the Joint Special Envoy visited Cairo, Damascus, Qatar, Ankara, Moscow and Beijing to consult key stakeholders in the implementation of his mandate. His efforts have been aimed at achieving the goals outlined by the Joint Special Envoy in his aide-memoire of 11 March 2012 to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Planning assumptions for 2012

12. The effective discharge of the activities of the Joint Special Envoy will require international staff to support his Office, liaise with all relevant actors and manage the day-to-day activities. The staff will have an official base in Geneva and travel regularly to the field to liaise with relevant actors.

13. Security conditions will allow for a continuation of the operations of the Office of the Joint Special Envoy on the ground. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, Syrian opposition groups and regional and international stakeholders will continue to support the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy. The Security Council will also continue to express confidence and support in his efforts.

14. The objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement for 2012 are presented below.

Objective: To achieve through peaceful means a political solution to the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, which will meet the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people to dignity, freedom and justice, based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Cessation of violence by all sides throughout the Syrian Arab Republic	(a) (i) The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic commits to a sustained cessation of armed violence and withdraws all Syrian military and armed forces from cities and towns and returns them to their original home barracks *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (ii) Armed opposition groups commit to a sustained cessation of armed violence *Performance measures*: agreement or understanding reached Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes
(b) An inclusive Syrian-led political process is conducted in an environment free from violence, fear, intimidation and extremism, aimed at effectively addressing the legitimate aspirations and concerns of the Syrian people, without prejudging the outcome	(b) (i) Representatives of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the whole spectrum of Syrian opposition groups engage in a comprehensive political dialogue *Performance measures*: number of meetings Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: 100 (ii) Road map or agreement is reached on a solution that meets the will and aspirations of the Syrian people and ensures full respect for their fundamental rights *Performance measures*: agreement or understanding reached Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes

(c) Cessation of human rights violations	(c) (i) State policies applicable to security forces are revised in accordance with international standards *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (ii) Release of detainees and prisoners related to the protests that have taken place in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes
(d) Facilitation of the provision of humanitarian access to affected areas	(d) Agreement/understandings on humanitarian access are respected by all parties concerned *Performance measures*: number of violations of the agreement/understandings Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: 0

Outputs

- Provision of good offices and consultations with all internal, regional and international parties concerned aimed at finding a solution to the Syrian crisis
- Regular visits to Damascus and other capitals to promote a political solution to the Syrian crisis
- Advice to all Syrian stakeholders on best practices for reaching a negotiated solution, including on practical arrangements for the cessation of hostilities and other matters
- 3 training workshops on negotiation processes for relevant stakeholders
- As appropriate, facilitation of negotiations between relevant parties to reach an agreement to end the crisis and put forward a political solution acceptable to all concerned
- Regular updates to the Security Council on the progress of the mission of the Joint Special Envoy
- Public awareness-raising initiatives of the Joint Special Envoy, including public statements (30) stressing the importance of political dialogue, an end to violence and human rights violations, and humanitarian access
- Regular briefings to the diplomatic community, including members of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the League of Arab States, on the political/security situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy

External factors

15. The objectives would be achieved on the assumption that all domestic, regional and international stakeholders will fully cooperate with the Office of the Joint Special Envoy.

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2010-31 December 2011			*Requirements for 2012*		*Variance analysis 2011-2012*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance, savings (deficit)*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Total requirements 2011*	*Variance*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	—	—	—	3 022.3	—	—	3 022.3
Operational costs	—	—	—	4 465.7	111.8	—	4 465.7
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7 488.0**	**111.8**	**—**	**7 488.0**

16. The estimated requirements for the Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for the Syrian Crisis for the 10-month period ending 31 December 2012 amount to $7,488,000 net ($7,932,200 gross) and will provide for salaries and common staff costs for 18 positions ($3,022,300), as well as operational costs ($4,465,700), comprising consultancies ($165,700), official travel ($1,590,500), and facilities and infrastructure ($578,400); ground transportation ($100,200); air transportation ($750,000); communications ($94,800) and information technology ($135,700); and other supplies, services and equipment ($1,050,400). Of the non-post items, $111,800 relates to one-time expenditures for the refurbishment of office space ($30,000) and provision of information technology and other equipment ($81,800).

17. The initial resource requirements for the Office of the Joint Special Envoy were funded through the unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures mechanism of the Secretary-General. Since the initial funding was intended as a bridging mechanism, the resource requirement for the entire 10-month period is requested in the present report.

18. Extrabudgetary resources have been allocated for three Political Affairs Officers (P-5, P-4, P-3) for six months to provide backstopping within the Department of Political Affairs, and for a general temporary assistance position for a Senior Adviser for three months, based in Geneva.

Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Grand total***
Proposed 2012	1	2	2	—	3	2	2	—	**12**	—	6	**18**	—	—	—	**18**

19. The Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for the Syrian Crisis comprises 11 substantive international staff (1 USG, 2 ASG, 2 D-2, 2 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3), one Senior Administrative Officer (P-5), one Administrative Assistant (General Service, Principal level), one Personal Assistant (General Service, Principal level), three Team Assistants (General Service, Other level) and one Security Officer (General Service, Other level).

20. In addition to the existing staffing above, expertise would be made available from the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to complement the Joint Special Envoy's team as and when required.

II. Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan

($1,283,200)

Background, mandate and objective

21. Almost one year after the end of the interim period of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the negotiations between the Sudan and South Sudan on post-separation issues remain ongoing. Following an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council in July 2011 (S/2011/474 and S/2011/475), the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan was formed subsequent to the expiration of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), to continue to play a good offices role on behalf of the Secretary-General to support the establishment and maintenance of good and peaceful neighbourly relations between the Sudan and South Sudan. This meant assisting the parties to agree on: (a) modalities for implementing benchmarks under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that remain outstanding, and (b) key post-separation arrangements critical for the establishment of good-neighbourly relations between the parties.

22. Despite the best efforts of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, supported by UNMIS and others, the parties failed to reach agreement on several outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005 prior to the expiration of the Agreement and the independence of South Sudan on 9 July 2011. Key to these were the final status of the Abyei Area, border demarcation and finalization of the popular consultations in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States. Furthermore, while progress was made in negotiations on frameworks and the texts of several agreements that were intended to govern the nature of the relationship between the parties, no agreement was reached on most of the key post-separation issues, in particular transitional financial arrangements relating to sharing of oil revenue.

Cooperation with other entities

23. At the request of the parties, the negotiation process continues to be facilitated by the African Union High-level Impiementation Panel, led by Thabo Mbeki. The Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, along with other international partners, including other non-United Nations special envoys for the Sudan and South Sudan, coordinates efforts with the African Union Panel. The Special Envoy participates in both the preparation and conduct of every round of discussions and negotiations convened by the Panel.

24. A significant degree of complementarity exists between the mandates of the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). Accordingly, adequate consultation and coordination of political engagement between the senior leadership of these entities will remain critical. Unity of effort between the three missions to support the Office of the Special Envoy operationally will remain vital to ensure sustained and effective United Nations support to the consolidation of peace and stability between and within the Sudan and South Sudan.

25. With regard to the border and the mandated role of UNISFA, the Office continues to advise the parties and the Security Council on courses of action. Working closely with UNISFA, the Special Envoy works with the parties to advance the implementation of the agreement on temporary arrangements for Abyei. Coordination with other United Nations entities in the region is also a priority, resulting in a coordination meeting with UNAMID, UNMISS and UNISFA led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

Planning assumptions for 2012

26. Following his appointment on 1 August 2011, the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan has worked towards the consolidation of peace and stability between the Sudan and South Sudan through political engagement. For this purpose, the Special Envoy, who is based in New York, will travel extensively to the Sudan and South Sudan and will participate in all rounds of formal negotiations conducted under the auspices of the African Union High-level Panel in Addis Ababa. The Special Envoy will conduct numerous consultations with various international partners, including neighbouring States, donor countries and the Security Council.

27. The Office of the Special Envoy is supported by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in New York and maintains a small permanent presence in Juba, Khartoum and Addis Ababa, the venue for the negotiations facilitated by the African Union Panel. Due to the dynamic nature of the talks, the Special Envoy will divide his time between New York and the respective capitals of the two States and will engage in regular discussions with the respective leaders, the African Union Panel and other international partners, including the Security Council, as required.

28. The political, security and economic dynamics of the Sudan and South Sudan remain closely entwined. The relationship between the two parties will continue to affect their respective internal security and those of neighbouring States. A number of the provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that were not adequately addressed during the interim period, as well as a number of new issues that arose from the separation of South Sudan, will remain major sources of tension and conflict between the Sudan and South Sudan if unresolved. This includes the final status of Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile future with Sudan, border demarcation, oil revenue sharing and other transitional financial arrangements.

29. The economic loss of the Sudan of over 75 per cent of its former oil production revenues following the independence of South Sudan on 9 July 2011 will continue to significantly affect the economy. South Sudan is also likely to continue to face a number of significant challenges as it emerges as a new State. Aside from the overwhelming challenges related to development, nation-building and internal

communal and political violence, as recently witnessed in Jonglei and Unity States, will threaten peace in key strategic locations along the border with the Sudan. It remains to be seen whether a growing recognition of the grave economic and political dangers can lead to consensus on how to move forward to avoid a crisis.

30. Both countries are being encouraged to recognize that their respective internal stability is closely related to that of the other, and that the best option to consolidate peace is to politically accommodate opponents through progressive governance reforms that promote the peaceful resolution of outstanding differences and address legitimate grievances between the parties. Against this background, 2012 will be critical to maintain the good offices of the Secretary-General to support the consolidation of peace and stability between and within the Sudan and South Sudan.

31. The objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement for 2012 are presented below.

Objective: To support the process of negotiations to achieve consolidation of peace and stability between the Sudan and South Sudan through political engagement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Implementation of bilateral agreements signed prior to the independence of South Sudan	(a) (i) Establishment of the Abyei Area Administration *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (ii) Withdrawal of armed forces and police from the Abyei Area *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (iii) Agreement on a reference map for the safe demilitarized border zone *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes

	(iv) Establishment of the Joint Border Monitoring and Verification Mechanism *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (v) Cessation of hostilities pending an agreement on security and political arrangements in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: 0 cases of hostilities (vi) Humanitarian access for vulnerable populations in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: humanitarian access obtained
(b) Completion of negotiations on the outstanding issues between the Sudan and South Sudan	(b) (i) Agreement reached on transitional financial arrangements/oil, border security, citizenship, currency and trade, assets and liabilities, transport, communications and water *Performance measures* Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes (ii) Agreement reached on a timeline for border demarcation and a dispute resolution mechanism for contested areas *Performance measures*: agreement or understanding reached Actual 2010: n/a Estimate 2011: n/a Target 2012: Yes

Outputs

- Daily engagement and consultations with the authorities of the Sudan and South Sudan and other relevant parties on all issues in connection with the peace consolidation process at both the senior and working levels
- Provision of advice or technical assistance through regular meetings and consultations with the African Union High-level Panel, as requested
- Regular engagement and consultations with key Member States, including countries of the region and neighbouring States, to develop common approaches in addressing the situation in the Sudan and South Sudan
- Periodic briefings by the Special Envoy to the General Assembly and the Security Council, as requested, and to the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January 2010-31 December 2011			*Requirements for 2012*		*Variance analysis 2011-2012*	
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance, savings (deficit)*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Total requirements 2011*	*Variance*
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	—	—	—	949.9	—	—	949.9
Operational costs	—	—	—	333.3	—	—	333.3
Total	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1 283.2**	**—**	**—**	**1 283.2**

32. The estimated requirements for the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan for the 12-month period of 2012 amount to $1,283,200 net ($1,386,400 gross) and will provide for salaries and common staff costs for seven positions ($949,900), as well as operational costs ($333,300) comprising official travel ($251,100), facilities and infrastructure ($77,700) and communications ($4,500).

33. The initial resource requirements for the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan were funded through the unforeseen and extraordinary expenditures mechanism of the Secretary-General. Since the initial funding was intended as a bridging mechanism, the resource requirement for the entire 12-month period is requested in the present report.

Staffing requirements

	Professional category and above									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field/ Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Grand total***
Proposed 2012	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	**5**	—	1	**1**	—	1	—	**7**

34. The Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan comprises 6 international staff (1 USG, 1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-1/2 and 1 General Service, Other level), and one national staff, Local level.

III. Action required of the General Assembly

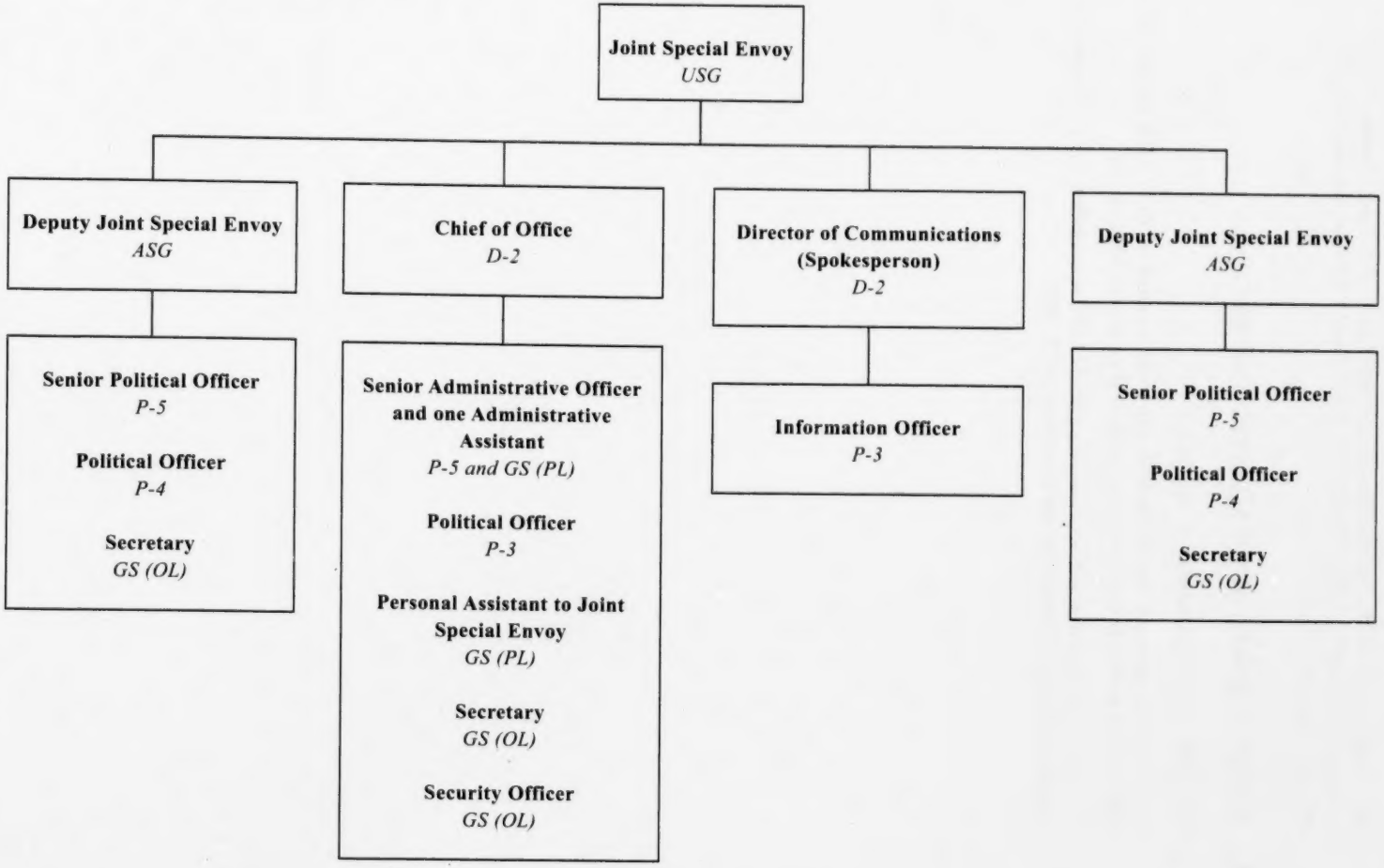
35. **The General Assembly is requested:**

(a) **To approve the budgets in the total amount of $8,771,200 net for the two special political missions presented in the current report; and**

(b) **To approve a charge totalling $8,771,200 net against the provision for special political missions for the biennium 2012-2013.**

Annex

Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States on the Syrian Crisis



Abbreviations: USG, Under-Secretary-General; ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS, General Service; PL, Principal level; OL, Other level.

Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan

Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan
1 USG, 1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-1/2, 1 GS, 1 LL

Abbreviations: USG, Under-Secretary-General; GS, General Service; LL, Local level.